National and Inter-State Comity.

[The following communication, from an enlightened Jurist of a neighboring city, on the subject of *Comity* of the States to each other, is well worthy of attention.—*Ed. Albany State Tegister.*

One of the most contested and least precise principles of the law of nations, and of American public and private international law, is *National and Inter-State Comity.* The reason is obvious. Every nation has an exclusive jurisdiction over its territory, and no extra territorial law or transaction can exist or be enforced there, except by the express or permissive consent of the *lex loci.* Among the States of our Union, being municipal sovereignties, the same principles apply, with this modification, that our federal Constitution, forming the States into a perpetual Union, and securing a common citizenship to all American citizens, and certain extra territorial rights of the States, a common Legislature, Congress, and general laws regulating intercourse and commerce among the States, gives to national comity an effect far greater among our States than among separate nations.

Our system of necessity not only embraces the principles of national comity, but by implication those of Inter-State comity essential to complete the perfect harmony and union of thn United States. This essential part of American law and jurisprudence is found in no express declaration of the national Constitution, but it is incidentally recognised by the power conferred on Congress over commerce and intercourse with foreign nations and among the States; by the national effect given to judicial proceedings of the State courts and tribunals; by the common rights of citizenship conferred on American citizens in all the States by acts of Congress allowing the re-capture of persons bound to service, if found in national territories; and by acts permitting, in places under the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, the arrest of fugitive slaves and criminals fleeing from State jurisdictions. Though not inserted in State constitutions, their laws and tribunals recognise National and Inter-State comity as part of the *lex loci* and of the American jurisprudence. So the Supreme Court of the United States has decided. National and Inter-State comity, then, is an incidental and essential part of American law and jurisprudence.

The only debateable points are the applications of its principles. When in any State tribunal the law of comity is to be applied to foreign contracts, marriages, divorces, marriage contracts, transfers, liens, bankrupt discharges, defences, wills, &c., arising or made in foreign nations, or other States of our Union, all State courts agree to the existence of the law of National and Inter-State comity, and they seek fairly and fully to apply and enforce it. This is not by virtue of any express injunction of State law, but because it is incident to our system and to the just and catholic principles infused into modern jurisprudence of the Gospel.

In questions touching slavery and the rights of masters over persons held to service, this law of comity has not been enforced in all our States by the State tribunals. A brief examination of the subject will show this to be a violation of the spirit of our public law. By the national Constitution, property in persons held to service is made a subject of direct national taxation, and of course the right of the masters is directly recognised by the compact of the Union. When it was adopted nearly all our States allowed slavery, and the purchase and sale of slaves, and their passage with their masters into and through all or any of our States, was at that day common, and *this was an acknowledged right indisputably exercised.*—This was, then, the comity of our States, and the Constitution was adopted to make the Union more perfect. *The right of property in slaves being admitted by the compact of the States, is it not against comity, justice, and good faith for any State to seek to destroy it, and thus violate the letter and spirit of our Federal Constitution?*

There are now about three millions of slaves cast upon our shores by the colonial policy and cupidity of Britain. They are more comfortably fed, clothed, and provided for than six millions of the poor of Britain and Ireland.—They are worth probably nine hundred millions of dollars, and their labor produces a comfortable support for themselves, and furnishes an annual product of three millions of bales of cotton, and a large amount of sugar, rice. tobacco, wheat, corn, hemp, &c, amounting probably at least to two hundred and fifty millions of dollars worth of yearly slavery product. It furnishes the leading articles of our foreign commerce. It connects itself with our commercial, manufacturing, and national interests, as well as with the immediate happiness of the population of our fifteen slave States. Who can say that it is not a great national interest, as well as a most important property, recognised and guarantied by the Constitution of the Union?

It is the right of every American citizen to pass at pleasure into, through, and out of any State, and it belongs alike to all. It is freely admitted that any State or Congress, by virtue of sovereignty, may establish or abolish slavery within its territory; but neither Congress nor any State *has a right to deny a temporary residence to a master and his domestics, though slaves, or a free passage with them through its territory; and any State that, by its law or tribunals, discharges such slaves from the legal ownership or control of their masters on that account, violates American public law and the true principles of comity that form an incidental but essential part of American law and jurisprudence.*

As Courts and Judges have held different doctrines on the subject of the application of comity to slave property, a declaratory law ought to be passed in the State of New York, and in all the States of our Union, to enforce National and Inter-State comity; the former as now practised, and the latter on the foregoing principles. And all the laws violating inter-State comity in our States ought to be repealed.

The principles above stated are elaborately explained and authorities referred to, in a work on Public Law entitled "American Institues," now ready for the press, written by a lawyer of this State. MARSHALL.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.—A long list of appointments and promotions in the Navy were made by the President and confirmed by the Senate of the United States, on the 21st inst., among them the following:

Tobert G. Robb, to be a Commander in the Navy from the 2d November, 1852, to fill a vacancy occasioned by the death of Commander William Pearson.

John Calhoun, to be a Commander in the Navy from the 4th Fovember, 1852, to fill a vacancy occasioned by the death of Commander George H. Upshur.

Jon C. Beaumont, to be a Lieutenant in the Navy from the 29th August 1852, to fill a vacancy occasioned by the death of Lieut. John H. Little.

Harrison H. Cooke to be a Captain in the Navy from 22d April, 1851, to fill vacancy occasioned by the death of Capt. Jamuel Barron.

Wm. McCluney to be a Captain in the Navy from 13th Oct., 1851, to fill vacancy occasioned by the death of Capt. Lewis Warrington.

J. W. A. Nicholson to be a Lieutenant in the Navy from the 24th April, 1852, to fill vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Lieut. Edmund F. Shubrick.

James K. Harwood, of Maryland, to be a Purser in the Navy from 25th November, 1852, to fill vacancy occasioned by the death of Purser W. A. Christian.

John C. Coleman, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Surgeon in the Navy, to fill vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Assistant Surgeon O. J. Vister.

James Jeffrey Brownlee to be a surgeon in the navy from 19th Oct,, 1852, to fill a vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Surgeon A. J. Bowie.

Stephen A. McCreery to be a surgeon in the navy from 22d Nov., 1852, to fill vacancy occasioned by the death of Surgeon Jonathan Cowdery.

J. Page Hopkins, of Virginia, to be an assistant surgeon in the navy from 2d Sept., 1852, to fill vacancy occasioned by the promotion of Passed Assistant Surgeon Samuel Jackson.

Richard H. Cowman, of Maryland, to be an assistant surgeon in the navy from 17th Sept., 1852, to fill vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Passed Assistant Surgeon Joseph Hopkinson.

FOREIGN.

NEW YORK, January 1, 1853.—The steamer Pacific has arrived, bringing Liverpool dates of Dec. 15th. She encountered the most terrible weather.

The steamer Andes was obliged to put back and arrived at Liverpool on Sunday morning. Her bulwarks were stove in, her figure-head lost and she was otherwise damaged.

Political news was generally peaceful and satisfactory.

ENGLAND.

The Asia arrived at Liverpool on Monday.

The opposition to the ministry was increasing. The debate on the budget had been postponed till Thursday.

FRANCE.

Napoleon's income had been fixed at 25,000,000, francs.

The French Princes are allowed a donation of 1,500,000 francs.

M. Fould has been appointed Minister of State and of the Household of Napoleon.

The new Empire had been favorably recognsized by England and all the continental governments.

The Moniteur says that 800 political prisoners have been liberated since the declaration of the Empire.

FROM THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Advices from Capetown are to Nov. 6th.—The Kaffir war continued without prospect of termination.

The U. S. steamer St. Mary arrived at Capetown, Aug. 15th, and sailed from Boston, Oct. 27th.

London Market.—The Mark Lane Express of Tuesday, expresses the confident belief that the present prices of Breadstuffs will be maintained, English Weat being unquestionably of poor quality. Cold and wet weather continued throughout England.

ANECDOTE OF MR. WEBSTER.—Just before Mr. Webster died, and after his recovery was despaired of, one of his physicians approached his bedside and asked how he found himself. "I feel like the Jackdaw in the Church Steeple," was the strange reply. The physician withdrew sadly from the bedside to another part of the room, where some members of the family were standing together, and, shaking his head, confessed his apprehensions that the brain of the dying statesman was affected, that the stately oak was perishing at the top. He could see no method in the answer which his questions had received. One of the ladies present, who knew Mr. Webster better, did not believe his mind was wandering, and, quietly stepping to the bedside, asked him what he meant by saying he felt like the jackdaw in the church steeple. "Why Cowper; don't you remember?" was the reply. She did remember Cowper's delightful translation of one of Vincent Bourne's little poems, entitled "The Jackdaw." The following are the verses, from which the reader will perceive the perfect fitness anb point of the reply:

THE JACKDAW

There is a bird who, by his coat,
And by the hoarseness of his note,
Might be supposed a crow—
A great freequenter of the church,
Where bishop like he finds a perch,
And dormitory too.

Above the steeple shines a plate,
That turns and turns, to indicate
From what point blows the weather,
Look up—your brains begin to swim,
'Tis in the clouds—that pleases him,
He chooses it the rather.

Fond of the speculative height,
Thither he wings his airy flight,
And thence securely sees
The bustle and the race show,
That occupy mankind below,
Secure and at his ease.

You think, no doubt, he sits and muses
On future broken bones and bruises
If he should chance to fall.
No; not a single thought like that
Employs his philosophic pate,
Or troubles it at all

He sees that this great round-a-bout,
The world, with all its motley rout,
Church, army, physic, law,
Its custom and its businesses,
Is no concern at all of hus,
And says—what says he?—caw!

Thrice happy bird! I too have seen
Much of the vanities of men;
And sick of having seen 'em,
Would cheerfully these limbs resign
For such a pair of wings as thine,
And such a head between 'em.

A GENEROUS MAN.—During the late great fire in Sacramento city, Thomas Hunt, of the firm of Thomas Hunt & Co., of the city of New York, distinguished himself for his timely benevolence. Before the fire was stayed, he had placed a check for one thousand dollars in the hands of the Mayor to be applied for the relief of the sick and destitute, after dispatching his boat at an early hour to San Francisco for provisions and succor. She returned immediately with a full freight of merchandise and a donation of eight thousand dollars worth of goods paid for from his own resources, which brought relief to hundreds in great distress. After the fire, for some days, no charge was made on his steamboat for passage to the Bay, for sufferers, and no less than five hundred persons were transported free to their friends or the shelter so nobly provided. In addition to this, he ordered his officers to keep open house for all who sought food, by which means many persons were saved from suffering and starvation. This was a use of his wealth which will win him the lasting gratitude of his fellow-Californians, and the respect of mankind wherever his deeds are made known.—*New York Evening Post.*

HART, THE SCULPTOR.—A Virginia gentleman, writing from Florence, in Italy, says of Hart, the sculptor:—"Talking about what is doing in Florence, I must mention a head which Mr. Hart has just finished, intended as a present to the society of ladies in Richmond, for whom he is now executing a statue of Mr. Clay. It is one of the most beautiful things I have ever seen. It has a sweet, sad expression, representing 'Virginia mourning for her son.' He is now working on the statue of Mr. Clay, and has been engaged for some time in making, with his own hands, an instrument of his own invention, for executing it in marble, so that it will be as perfect as man can make it. This instrument is considered by those who have seen it as one of the greatest inventions of the age.—*Richmond Times.*

NOT VERY BAD.—The Detroit Tribune tells of a gentleman sitting at the table of a very excellent lady who had stewed pears on the table. He took up one of them and clapping it in his mouth, pulled at the stem to get it out and leave the pear in his mouth, but it was no go. After twitching at it two or three times, he gave it up in despair, and dropping it upon his plate, he observed that the *stem* was put in very tight. On examination, however, he found the *pear* to be nothing more nor less than a *mouse*, which had unfortunately got drowned in the preserve jar!

A HEALTHY TOWN.—In the town of Middlebury, Conn., with a population of 760, not a single death had occurred for the last *seven months.* The records of mortality for a number of years, prove it to be one of the healthiest localities in the Union. In 1845 there were but two deaths; in 1849 there were but six deaths, all of adults, whose average age was 79 years.

MICHAUX, a celebrated Frenchman who traveled in America about half a century ago, and wrote a valuable work entitled "North American Sylva," yet survives in Paris, active and cheerful, at the age of eighty-three. He was a passenger in Fulton's first steamboat on our noble Hudson, and has recently executed a bust of Fulton, which has been placed in the gallery of the Louvre.

BOSTON, Dec. 30.—The American Glass Works in South Boston, owned by Er. Slave, were destroyed by fire last night. Loss $100,000; insurance only $18,000. By this calamity, 400 hands are thrown ont of employment.

Gen. Wool is at Concord, on a visit to Gen. Pierce.

VISIT TO GEN. PIERCE.—CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 31.—Col. Forney, Clerk of the House of Representatives, and several other distinguished democrats, arrived here yesterday and paid a visit to Gen. Pierce, President elect. They found him in the enjoyment of good health and spirits. They speak highly of the courteous manner in which they were received.

THE PLANTERS' ADVOCATE.

UPPER MARLBORO'

Wednesday Morning, January 5, 1853.

1852 and 1853.

The learned and judicious Hooker, at the beginning of his great work on Polity, thus speaks: "He that goeth about to persuade a multitude that they are not as well governed as they ought to be, shall never want attentive and favorable hearers." In which sentence be briefly delineated a principle of human nature, under the influence of which, man, everywhere, seems to be malcontent with the circumstances that surround him, and to lend a willing ear to every one who hath aught of cavil or complaint against the existing order. Man never appreciates the present. Now is a word that, with him, has little significance. When in youth, he is engrossed with the future—and when his future has at length arrived and the sands of life are rapidly flowing out, he becomes a croaker of the olden time. But this principle is not confined to individual instances. It exhibits itself in masses; and one of the more prominent turns it takes is this: that there seems an utter inability in the men of any one age to appreciate it—to see the bearing of occurring events, and to acknowledge that it has excellences as well as those that have gone before it. Some there are who look back, through the abyss of time, and discern the very elements they would have. They see what appears to them to be a very model of an age. They wish themselves to have lived in any time but the present, and can see no existing nor prospective good in events that are unfolding. We are not of this class of desponding philosophers. We give to revered antiquity all that it can claim. We acknowledge there have been times of great progress—intellectual and moral; we acknowledge there have been epochs rendered illustrious by eminent men and great actions; but we are disposed to deny that any age has been greater than ours. By the greatness of an age we do not mean the frequency of beilliant exploits; but we mean an elevation and progress of humanity; we mean the diffusion of knowledge; we mean the solution of those great principles of science and of public policy, that tend to better the social condition of man.—The merit of an age is not to be measured by any external appearance. One age may be remarkable for its heroism, another for its literature, another for its scientific advancement. But these are merely appendages to a great under-current. There is a progression, a swelling, an onward flowing of the tide, that is not computable by the crags and buoys, that may be floating on the surface.

It is folly then to condemn one age as inferior to another, because they are characterized by different external developements. We hold that this same nineteenth century is not only equal to any, but superior to all ages that are passed—if we look under the surface for the true essentials of the onward march of humanity.

Of these croakers, who see nothing in the "acting time" worthy of commendation or comparison with past ages, the principal part object that it is merely an age of utility—by which is meant, that mankind are more occupied with those pursuits which will tend to their comfort and social improvement; and we shall show that what is advanced as objection is really great praise.

Now, the strict autithesis to an age of utility is an age of romance—a time of chivalry and heroism, of knights and crusades and castles. And though many who object to an utilitarian spirit long not for Romance in this excess, still it will be found that if we refute the objection in this, its most extensive and strictest form, we will have shown the absurdity of all minor pretensions. Taking then for an age of romance, one which History points out, we shall show, it must be inferior to an era of utility on these several counts:

Firstly, an age of utility is indicative of peace; which cannot be said of an era of romance, because it was war, public or private, that has always given to the latter its very essence, as History declareth.

Secondly, an age of utility is indicative of a healthy state of morality—it is evidence of practical piety; which cannot in reason be said of those times, in which thousands would journey around the earth, sword in hand, while one would live in the quiet performance of moral duties.

Thirdly, as an age of utility is indicative of peace and morality, so does it show an elevated state of learning, art and science, and a more general diffusion of it, than can be shown in any age of romance since the world began; for it stands to reason that learning should most flourish under the above named circumstances.

Fourthly, it cannot but follow, from these facts, that in an age of utility mankind are better governed—for the progress of peace and morality, and the diffusion of knowledge are rarely concomitant with tyranny.

Fifthly, an age of utility, in which men set themselves towards those employments by which they will be benefitted, is more worthy our esteem and respect than one characterized by profitless waste of blood and treasure, by mad-cap schemes and endless fustian.

Upon all these considerations, which we take to be self-evident, and which are fully sustained by History, we think there can be little reason or advantage in condemning the time of *reality*, in which we live, out of preference to certain eras of inanity that have passed. As far as peace is preferable to war; as far as morality is preferable to looseness and a false notion of moral obligations; as far as sound and useful learning and literature is preferable to love-sick strains of rhymsters; as far as an acknowledgment of equal rights and an equitable and steady administration of government is preferable to an uncertain state of tyranny and serfdom; as far as common sense is superior to a bootless notion of glory and knightly feats: so far is an age of utility superior to an era of romance, when humanity runs riot amid all that is hollow and profitless.

And although, in a certain sense, these latter days have been marked by a love for the useful, yet we cannot see that they are inferior to the much vaunted days of antiquity—We point to the application of steam, to the application of electricity, to the application of light, as facts unequalled and unapproached by any thing antiquity could afford. Great thinkers and great writers have flourished in this age. There have been great statesmen, and a progress in the philosophy of political economy and diplomacy, with which history records nothing in comparison. We could easily proceed, and show that these same beneficial results have followed in those former eras, when utility prevailed—and it would require but little time to establish, that the greatest thinkers, statesmen, and even the greatest poets have flourished in those days, when the prevailing spirit was a love for the profitable, while those other happy times, when hollow romance was courted, can produce but flippant pedants for authors and petty tyrants for legislators. All praise be to the present age, then, which witnesseth man more advanced in all that is good for him, than any time preceding!

There is much astir, that invites the attention of thinking men. And the close of one year and the beginning of another is a fitting time for such speculation. Amid the multitude of signs that have characterized the year '52, we may revert to a few to show that great events are progressing. Now, within a year past, California has assumed a new position. It has been found that the yellow treasures of her gold mines are as nought, compared with the treasures to which she is the key. She is destined to command the trade of the Pacific. From her to the olden East, there is to spring up just such an intercourse as is now conducted on the Atlantic. The ports of China must, in time, be opened. Japan is to yield up its treasures—and it is not unreasonable to suppose that this trade, which is an inevitable consequence, is to carry civilization and improvement to the heart of Asia; that its backward tribes are to be awakened to the all powerful effects of *Intercourse*, and are to compete, on equal terms, with more advanced and more favored nations. These results are to follow not in an instant—but follow they must. And thus is this same California, its rise and destiny, suggestive of the onward progress of humanity.

But the past year has not been barren of events. Where, in the whole range of history, can be pointed out an instance of a free republican and simple government treating on equal terms with old monarchies and empires? Yet this has been exhibited of late, over and over again. Indeed, not only in the fact of its standing on equal terms with other nations, but taken in itself, our government presents a phenomenon that has never been witnessed before—and the fact of its existence, in its present state of prosperity, is sufficient of itself to mark any and give character to the age.

If history shall continue to be written as it has been, we opine the fluctuation of the French will be a theme as fruitful and as interesting as the Peloponessian War or the retreat of the Ten Thousand. And the last astounding change, from the republic to the empire, must demand from future historians much of their philosophizing. If men shall continue to be interested with the lives of the great, the year just closed will be memorable, as having seen the last of Clay, of Webster, and of Wellington.

We think the past few years, then, afford many instances of great events and developements; but we think we are just entering on a period still more interesting. The year 1853 is to be the beginning of an unparalleled advance. California is to proceed on its mission. The issue of the unaccountable occurrances in France is to be seen. Central Europe is nigh the eve of a great struggle, in which the apathy and deadness, that has long characterized it, is to be thrown off. And more interesting than all is the field before our own country, and the part it is to take in the world's affairs. We commend these themes to reflecting minds at this season—and a legitimate reasoning upon the hints that have been thrown out, will lead to the conclusion, that we are living in an age of *great events;* that we are witnessing a great progress; that, because of the utilitarian spirit of the times, we are likely to see an unparalleled advance of man as a social being, and are to realize that good government and learning and morality, are not always to be barred of their legitimate and regenerating effects.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.—The Commissioners are now in session, hearing and determining complaints. As a greater portion of our citizens are interested in the amount of taxes they pay, it is presumed they will give them a call. From what we can discover from observation, and learn from other sources, a disposition is manifest on their part to do the tax payers justice. They will continue in session next week, as by reference to the notice.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE for the current month is before us with its usual variety. Their usual portion is yielded up to the Messrs. ABBOTT and the serial works of DICKENS and BULWER. The Editor's Table is occupied by reflections on Flibustierism. It is a good number.

We have to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of a novel, "The Ocean Born," by STEWART ADAIR GODMAN, Editor of the Columbia (S. C.) "Illustrated Family Friend"—which we may be able to notice more at large at an early day.

After a very great to do about their new volume, the Home Journal has made its New Year's appearance, in new clean type. No very great change has been made in its features—but we have long regarded it as the best newspaper of its kind, in the country.

We refer our readers to the very interesting letter of our Washington Correspondent in today's paper.

The House of Representatives, on Wednesday, passed Mr. Stanly's resolution to restrain Reporters from publishing in the official reports of the proceedings of that body, speeches not delivered in the House.

HON. GEORGE W. JONES, at present a senator in Congress, from the State of Iowa, was, on the 27th ult., re-elected by the legislature of that State for another term of six years from the 4th of March next, when his present term will expire.

DEATH OF A DISTINGUISHED CITIZEN.—*Boston*, Dec. 31.—Mr. Amos Lawrence, one of the most wealthy and benevolent citizens of Boston, died suddenly last night, about midnight. He was severely ill only about a quarter of an hour. On Tuesday last, the deceased accompanied Gen. Pierce and Senator Hunter, of Va., on a visit to the Bunker Hill Monument, and appeared to be in good health.

It costs thirty-five millions of dollars to pay the salaries of American Lawyers; twelve millions of dollars are paid out annually to keep our criminals, and ten millions of dollars to keep the dogs among us alive, while only six millions of dollars are spent annually to keep the sixteen thousand preachers in the United States.

LIBERALITY.—In consequence of the high prices of every article of consumption, the Directors of the Philadelphia and Commercial Banks have presented to each clerk a gratuity of fifteen per cent. on their respective salaries.

COUNTING HOUSE CALENDAR.

1853.	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
January.							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
February.			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28					
March.			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		
April.						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
May.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
June.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		

1853.	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
July.						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
August.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
September				1	2	3	
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	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	
October.							1
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	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
November			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			
Dec.					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

Correspondence of the Planters' Advocate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3, 1852.

New Year's Eve and Day—Entertainments—Congress and its Affairs—Col. Forney—Sam Houston—Jackson's Statue—Dr. Baird's Lectures—Amusements, &c.

Little of importance in the way of business matters has transpired since my last communication. The weather has been exceedingly charming for a few days past. The sun

"Shedding gently down his mild and grateful warmth,"

and the balmy breezes winging their viewless course throughout our city, have almost persuaded us that winter has not yet come—certainly the weather does not keep pace with the season, and it seems that our fine autumn is reluctant to bid us "Good-bye." New Year's eve was a beautiful day; and the many promenaders of both sexes that crowded our principal streets, showed their eager disposition to enjoy it. Such a dazzling array of Beauty, for a bachelor to encounter! But we consoled ourselves with the philosophical reflection of Dandy Jim of Caroline, "that beauty is but skin deep," and met the shock with perfect composure. We do not feel prepared to say that so much Beauty is *exotic*—but certain it is, that the Goddess has suddenly, and to us most mysteriously, marshalled a formidable band of her votaries since the meeting of Congress.

We watched the old year out and the new year in. The stars, holding "their festival round the midnight throne," gave promise of a bright day—and so silent was the transition, we had not known the time, save that

——"the midnight bell
Did, with iron tongue and brazen mouth,
Speak to a drowzy world the new years' dawn."

New Year's day is the greatest as it is the first day of the year. The levee at the Presidential mansion, was held from 11 to 12 A. M. for the Diplomatic corps, Secretaries and the military, who appeared in their court dresses and uniforms. At 12 M. the public were admitted and presented to the President by Richard Wallach, Esq., U. S. Marshall. A very large concourse of people resorted thither at an early hour, desiring to offer their greetings to the esteemed and noble Chief Magistrate. The facilities for ingress and egress, and the excellent arrangements that were provided, made the number appear smaller to a casual observer than it really was. But this was the least interesting part of the day's entertainment. The hospitable cheer with which the Secretaries and some of our distinguished citizens, received their friends, and the public generally, was to us a source of peculiar gratification. Such a "feast of *sweet-meats* and a flow of *apple-toddy!*" and the cordial congratulations and mutual reciprocation of good fellowship reigned supreme—party animosities and private bickerings seemed to be forgotten in the conviviarities of the day, and all appeared to desire to be united in a common bond of brotherhood. May such a custom, founded in the social qualities of our nature, and so congenial to the finest feelings of the human heart, never sink into oblivion.

The Senate, on account of its thin attendance during the last week, was principally engaged in the consideration of private claims; and debates arising from the propriety or impropriety of entertaining motions for adjournment, consumed some considerable portion of their time—details of either of which, would be uninteresting to your readers. The Cuban question, it is said, will be fully and freely discussed during the present week. I shall endeavor to give a brief account of the opinions of leading members on this subject in my next: as the aspect which the question may there assume will have great effect upon the subsequent policy of our Government. God grant that the good Genius of America may preside over and direct their deliberations—and that "the Divinity which shapes our ends," may cause their decisions to redound to the glory and prosperity of the nation.

In the House, Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, attempted to take up the Senate bill, regarding the Lieutenant Generalship, but without success. This, however, should not be considered a *test question*—as the rule required a vote of two-thirds to consider it, out of its turn. Mr. Ficklin, Chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia, proposes to adopt some method for suppressing the Free Banking System—which at present floods our city with so many of its trashy issues. The proposition for a railroad to Alexandria may be successful—but our Council have passed a joint resolution, begging Congress not to make any grant for allowing it to infringe upon the city limits, without previously obtaining their consent.

It is noised about our city that Col. Forney has gone to Concord, for the purpose, as ever-knowing politicians will have it, of conferring with General Pierce on official matters—while others aver that it is merely a complimentary new year visit;—we merely state *the fact*, not having the blest prerogative of making and unmaking Cabinets at pleasure, and leave your readers to judge for themselves. Nicholson, of Tennessee, has certainly been tendered an appointment, and the probability is that he will accept.

Sam Houston has lately arrived. The old General is looking well, and receives the congratulations of his political friends with much good cheer.

The exposure and dedication of the Jackson Monument will take place on Saturday next, the 8th instant—a very appropriate occasion, being the commemoration day of the battle of New Orleans, which the old hero so gloriously achieved. Senator Douglas will be the orator of the day, and the statue will be uncovered immediately after the oration.

The tri-weekly lectures of Dr. Baird at the Smithsonian Institute, still in the course of delivery, continue to draw large audiences.—Briefs of them appear in the National Intelligencer, and I would recommend them as being at once instructive and entertaining, and would amply repay a studious perusal.

The National Theatre is in full operation.—The engagement of Mr. Hackett was remarkably successful. His peculiar and happy personation of one of Shakespeare's master characters, Sir John Fallstaff, has deservedly won for him the applause and admiration of all theatre-goers. He, it may be truly said, "holds the mirror up to nature," and his houses were the largest and most fashionable we have ever seen, except Jenny Lind's.

The Aztec Children, now here on exhibition, are exciting universal wonder. What they can really be! is the first question that suggests itself upon beholding them. They are not dwarflings, for they are perfectly formed, except that the features of the boy ere unusually large. They are perfect anomolies of nature, and should be seen by all who are fond of such novelties. VERITAS.

For the Planters' Advocate.

DICKINSON COLLEGE.

MR. EDITOR: It being Christmas holydays, and we having a little time to devote to matters in general, think it proper to patronize your columns with a subject which may, and, we hope, will prove interesting to your numerous readers.

DICKINSON, the Alma Mater of many of our distinguished men, still maintains her position in the rank of colleges; and for more than fifty years she has averaged an hundred students, but now her numbers have increased to a hundred and fifty; and she, without a wave of trouble, or any dark lowering clouds hovering around her, is majestically sailing along, making her way to prosperity, that beacon light, which is dimly seen through the dim vista of futurity. And we expect that soon she will surpass her once glorious days, when she could boast an EMORY, CALDWELL, ALLEN and BAIRD, some of whom have gone from the shores of time, and others are now filling important stations in our country; but their places have been filled by able and intelligent men,—men who will never fail to reflect honor upon any station in which they are placed. And we would advise all young men who are desirous of pursuing a college course, to turn their attention hither. Her able and energetic faculty—her healthful situation—and her position as a mean between the North and South, gives her many and peculiar advantages; for here the ardent and generous disposition of the South, combining with the cool and calculating intellect of the North, restrains the fiery temperament of the one, and arouses the dormant energies of the other. But still there is another advantage which she possesses over many sister institutions—that is, the system of endowment. This plan now on the eve of being brought about, will prove in the end one among the great impulses which has been given to this college. It has progressed too far to fail in success, and soon her walls will be filled with the lovers of science, coming from far and near. But if we thought that words could raise her standing in public estimation, we could enumerate many master minds that have gone out from her walls and have done honor to themselves as well as to the name of Dickinson. Then let what we have said suffice, and let each one form his own opinion from his observation of the merits of this honored institution. In time she will speak for herself, and cast a scornful glance upon all those who have cherished in their hearts ill feelings against her. Yours, P.

CARLISLE, Pa., Dec. 29, 1852.

GLEASON'S PICTORIAL DRAWING ROOM COMPANION—published in Boston, (Mass.,) commenced on the 1st of January, 1853, a new volume, being Volume IV of this elegant illumined journal. It will appear with new type, new heading, and splendidly improved in every department, besides which, the *price is to be greatly reduced.* The publisher is resolved to commence the new year with a circulation of one hundred thousand, and therefore, offers the most liberal inducements to clubs. Realizing the spirit of the age, the great improvements in art, and the constantly increasing intelligence of the people, the publisher, with this change of prices, will vastly improve his already splendidly illumined journal. Especially will a great improvement be manifested in the engraving department, as well as the literary character of the paper, so that the Pictorial shall appear in a style, not only to merit all the encomiums of praise so lavishly bestowed upon it, but also so as to challenge increased respect for its enhanced excellence and perfection. In short, the whole paper will be far superior to anything yet offered to the public by the publisher. By referring to the following list, which forms a part only of the regular contributors to the Pictorial, its high literary character will at once be understood.

Mrs. Ann S. Stephens,	Tev. H. Hastings Weld
Mrf. L. H. Sigourney,	Henry Wm. Herbert,
Mrs. Alice B. Neal,	T. Buchanan Read,
Miss Phœbe Carey,	T. S. Arthur,
Miss Alice Carey,	A. J. H. Duganne,
Miss Caroline Orne,	Epes Sargent,
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Mrs. S. P. Doughty,	Francis A. Durivage,
Mrs. C. A. Hayden,	Park Benjamin,
Mrs. R. T. Eldredge,	Dr. J. V. Smith,
Mrs. E. R. B. Waldo,	Ben: Perley Poore,
etc., etc., etc.,	etc., etc., etc.,

The following are the terms of the paper:—One subscriber, one year, $3.00; two subscribers, $5.00; four subscribers, $9; eight subscribers, $16.00. The paper is for sale at all the periodical depots throughout the country.

A PAYING SINGING-BOOK.—The "Carmina Sacra," published by Rice & Kendall, Boston, has had a most astonishing run. Over 300,000 copies have been sold! The "Carmina Sacra" was first published some 9 years since; so its average annual sale has been about 34,000 copies! A clear profit of 35 cents is made on each copy of the "Carmina Sacra;" this gives us, on 300,000 copies, a profit of $105,000!

MARRIED,

On Thursday the 23d ult., Mr. GEORGE W. TAYLOR and Miss EMELINE YOST, both of Bladensburg District.

On Tuesday, the 4th inst., Mr. JOHN H. KING and Miss Malvina King.

On Tuesday, the 21st ult., by the Rev. R. Smith, Mr. THOMAS R. MCDANIEL and Miss ORELLA E. ROBEY—both of Charles county.